NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

WARE AND HUDSON KILLS HIMSELF.

THOUGH HE HAD BEEN ORDAINED A CLERGY-MAN, ILL HEALTH KEPT HIM FROM A REGU-LAR CHARGE-FOUND DEAD IN HIS

STUDY, HIS RIFLE AT HIS SIDE.

The Rev. Vernon Murray Olyphant, a young Presbyterian clergyman, lies dead at the house of his father, at No. 160 Madison-ave., with a bullet hole in his right temple. That the wound was self-inflicted seems almost certain from the story so far developed.

The dead man was the second son of Robert as the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. His elder brother, Robert, and Kensett, his junior, are members of the firm of Ward & Olyphant, who have offices in the but met his death under circumstances indicating Coal and Iron Exchange. The family is one of the oldest in the State, and the famous china house of David Olyphant is still remembered in this city.

Mr. Olyphant was thirty-three years old, and twelve years ago was graduated with honors at Princeton. Then he took a theological course, and three years later was ordained a minister, having passed through the Princeton Seminary. But ill health early attacked him. He suffered a severe attack of nervous prostration from which he never entirely recovered. A chest complaint troubled him, and in his weak condition he was never able to take charge of a church or accomplish any active clerical work.

In the last eight years he had lived the life of a student, although he became known down in the Fourth Ward as a missionary of the Church of the Sea and Land. He was also identified with the Madison Avenue Church, of which Dr. Thompson is pastor. A book of sermons written by him had been published, and he had contributed many able articles on church subjects to "The Presbyterian" and other theo-

Mr. Olyphant had never at any time evinced a distaste for life or a disposition to suicide. The only change noticed in him when he took luncheon with the members of the family yesterday was that he seemed to be more animated and cheerful than usual.

At 3 o'clock, according to his custom, he went up stairs to his study, which is in the front of the house and on the third floor, for an afternoon's work. His sister, Miss Grace V. phant, sitting in her room on the second floor, about ten minutes later heard a dull, muffled sound as of a heavy fall.

Vernon has been dropping his books," she thought, and went on with her work. Two and a half hours passed, and the dinner hour came. Vernon was called, but did not respond. His father went up stairs to get him. The study door was closed. He turned the handle and walked in, and saw his son lying dead on the couch be-

fore him.

On the floor by the sofa was a coagulated pool of blood. Across the chair at the elbow of the young man was a Winchester rifle, such as the dead man had used in his visits to the Adirondacks. Dr. Robert Watts, the family physician, of No. 49 West Thirty-sixth-st., was called, but life had long been extinct.

Mr. Olyphant had never married, had no business or sentimental trouble, and the depression of ill health is the only feasible explanation of his self-destruction.

TESTIMONY AT COUGHLIN'S TRIAL.

POLICEMEN TELL WHAT THEY SAW THE NIGHT CRONIN WAS KILLED-MRS. FOY'S BROTHER.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—A hard fight was made at the trial of Daniel Coughlin this morning by his lawyer, ex-Judge Wing, to keep from the jury all testimony of the policemen who saw on the night of the murpolicemen who saw on the night of the murdifferent points on the North Side the carpensagon with three unknown men and a trunk and effort was made at the previous trial to a the testimony. The court ruled that it was r him to say what effect the circumstances have on the jury, and decided to admit the buy. The testimony of the policemen occur e rest of the day.

AND MELLO'S ADHRRINIS.

The steamship Turkish Prince, which arrived the representation of the Grand Jury at New-Brunswick was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought to the widow's place, and a shower was brought from Pernambure, on November 22, the town was in a state of suppressed excited of subpoenas followed. The Dunns were accused to subpoenas followed. der at different points on the North Side the carpen wagon with three unknown men and a trunk
An effort was made at the previous trial to exclude the testimony. The court ruled that it was not for him to say what effect the circumstances

pied the rest of the day.

John Wade was a special officer for the village of

Edgewater, north of Lake View, in May, 1883, About 1 o'clock on the morning of May 5 he was standing a block from the shore of the lake when he heard a vehicle passing over the railroad tracks coming east from Evanston-ave. In the light of a lamp the watchmen saw two men walking ahead of the wagon and a third on the driver's seat. Going up to the solitary driver, Wade called out, "What's up at this time of night?" "We are going to Chicago and are looking for the Lake Shore drive," replied

the man on the wagon.

To put his companions on guard, the wagondriver shouted: "The watchman says there is no Lake Shore drive this far north." Then two men came forward from the direction of the lake. One

came forward from the direction of the lake. One said: "I guess not; I can't find it." Wade's suspicions were aroused, however, and he passed around the wagon observing what he thought was an old-fashioned tool chest. He was able to describe to the Court and jury the man with whom he had the conversation. "Cooney the Fox," is believed to have been that man.
"The Evening Fost" to-day says that Joseph Mc-Laughlin, Mrs. Foy's brother, of Scotland, is expected to reach Chicago within a week or ten days, and that he will probably testify for the State in the Coughlin trial. Efforts have been made to prevent McLaughlin from coming to Chicago, the story being published here and abroad that he was suspetted of being "J. B. Simonds," and would be arrested if he came to America. McLaughlin, however, has been assured that his innocence is known to the State. By McLaughlin the State will prove that Andrew Foy narrated to him the organization of the plot and details of the killing of Dr. Cronin, as already published in the statement of Mrs. Foy.

THIS FIDDLER MARRIED TOO OFTEN.

THREE WIDOWS, ONE WHITE, DROP TEARS AT THE GRAVE OF A COLORED DON JUAN AND FIGHT OVER HIS PENSION.

When the crack of the rifle was heard no more after Appomattox, John Stevens, colored, gave up the work of soldiering, and took to that of fiddling, and later still to that of marrying on a scale more elaborate and abundant than the law allows. Black was the winning color the first time John entered into a matrimonial alliance, and then it shifted to white, when a paleface claimed him for

shifted to white, when a paleface claimed him for her very own, and then again an Afro-American lady made Mr. Stevens toe the line. Thus there were in all three wives.

These interesting facts became known only when John died, about a week ago, and was buried in John died, about a week ago, and was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery. He lived in a little shanty on Utica-ave. Brocklyn, near the Boulevard, and when the undertaker, Joseph M. Delap, of Deanst, and Schenectady-ave., appeared to take the body away for burial, skin and hair, or, more strictly speaking, skin and wool began to fig. The three wives were on hand, and each one insisted on getting into the first carriage. Wife No. 1 won. The others, in the words of the song, being unable to "support a carriage" or to maintain even "a bicycle built for two." ran after the hearse crying, and were present to drop a tear when all that was mortal of the fiddler was committed to Mother Earth. The question now is, Who is going to get the pension?"

the pension?

Rufus L. Perry, a colored lawyer, having an office at No. 150 Nassau-st, this city, was on the eve of securing a pension for John when he died, and he says that wife No. 1 is certain to be the beneficiary; but the other two women threaten to make it "hot" before the right is won.

WISHED TO DIE BECAUSE SHE WAS MISERABLE. An attempt to commit suicide by a woman oc-urred at the Grand Union Hotel last evening. Detective Duncan, while going his rounds at 9:35, heard groans in room No. 382, which was occupied y Mrs. Minnie Chapman. He broke open the door, rhich was locked, and found Mrs. Chapman unconscious and suffering from narcotic poisoning. A four-ounce vial containing laudanum was found on the table. Dr. R. Irving Wilmarth, of the Ho-

SUICIDE OF V. M. OLYPHANT. BLOOD SPOTS ON THE SEAT. THE NICTHEROYON THE COAST.

DRIVE ACROSS NEW-JERSEY HILLS.

THE RAILROAD, WITH HIS SKULL FRAC-TURED-HIS HORSE AND BUGGY TIED TO A FENCE NEAR BY.

What was supposed to have been an accidental death on the railroad at Iselin, a village three miles south of Rahway, is gradually evolving itself into a mystery and the shadowy outlines of a murderer are appearing in the background. An investigation yesterday by a Tribune reporter brought to light the probable fact that James Murray Olyphant, well known for many years Dunn, one of the most popular young men of the village, whose body was found lying in a ditch along the railroad near Menlo Park, Tuesday evening, was not killed by the cars as supposed,

> Young Dunn had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury at New-Brunswick in the case of Mrs. John Martin, charged with selling liquor without a license. Dunn decided to drive to the County Court House and took with him James Hogan, another young man subpoensed in the case. On the way home a stop was made at Walsh's liquor store at Menlo Park, where Hogan left Dunn to go to work at Metuchen. There are two roads from Walsh's shop to Iselin, one on each side of the track. Dunn left Walsh's at five minutes of 5, taking the road on the west side of the track, which is hilly.

HIS HEAD RESTING ON THE TIES. At ten minutes past 5 the section gang on the way home to Iselin found the body of Dunn in a were two fractures of the skull, one beginning at the crown and running down the back of the hend, the other on the forehead over the left eye. A later investigation disclosed no other wounds or bruises. The section mea, knowing young Dunn, and having seen him pass by earlier in the day in a buggy, began a search for the rig, which they found on the lower road across the track from the one Dunn had taken. The horse was securely tied to the fence with one of the reins. The train sheets at the Menlo Park telegraph office show that no trains passed either way from the time Dunn left Waish's store until he was found dead by the section men. The horse driven by Dunn was a spirited animal and would run away at the slightest chance. Neither the horse nor the buggy, which was new, show any signs of accident. There was not a scratch on the polished woodwork of the buggy.

On the cushioned back of the seat are several dark stains of blood about the size of a penny, which would seem to show that Dunn received his first injuries while in the buggy. It took Dunn not more than three minutes to cover the distance from Walsh's store to the point where he met his death, and it would have been an easy matter for any one to steal up behind him and fracture his skull with a blow as he walked his horse across the hill in the darkness. The soft felt hat worn by Dunn has not yet been found. Who took Dunn's horse from where the body lay down on the lower road and tied him to the fence is a question which many are asking.

to the fence is a question which many are

ENEMIES MADE BY HIS TESTIMONY That Dunn had made enemies by his testimony before the Grand Jury there is no doubt. Efforts had been made to have him remain away from the Grand Jury room.

The incidents leading up to Mrs. Martin's ap-The incidents leading up to Mrs. Martin's appearance have been exciting and engendered a bitter feeling, and may furnish the motive for Dunn's death. As far back as any one can remember there has been only one liquor store at Iselin, which is also a combination grocery, and for years it has been in the Dunn family. Mrs. Martin went there three months ago, and took out a Government license only, and began business. It is alleged that the widow hegan immediately to do a big business by charging low prices. As a consequence business at the Dunn establishment feil off, and the rough element spent its time and money in the widow's place.

feeling between the two factions became in-tense, and open threats of violence were made by both sides. Young Dunn was considered a damaging witness, because he had been a hail fellow in the widow's place at times, and the Dunns openly lay his death to his testimony at New-Brunswick. Coroner McDoud. of New-Brunswick, was informed yesterday of the cir-cumstances, and announced his intention of holding an examination to-day.

HE DIED TO SAVE HIS FAMILY.

A POOR WORKMAN KILLS HIMSELY THAT HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN MIGHT LIVE FROM THE INSURANCE ON HIS LIFE.

John Groblensky, a machinist, until recently employed in the Potter Printing Press Works, in Plainfield, committed suicide yesterday morn-Plainfield, committed suicide yesterday morning because he could not get work and provide for his family. The recent hard times prevented the man from receiving work either in New-York, Philadelphia or Newark. In consequence he became so despondent that he took morphine, so that his family might be provided for during the winter by the insurance which he carried on his life. A short note which Grobiensky wrote to his wife gave these facts.

The insurance, which Grobiensky was told would be paid to the heirs of a man who committed suicide, amounts to \$2,000. The Ancient Order of United Workmen held the risk.

IDENTIFIED BY NEW-YORK WITNESSES.

Jackson, Tenn., Dec. 14.-In the Howard case ye terday several New-York witnesses were called to the stand by the prosecution, who were not here at the former trial. Among them was Edward Piper at the former trial. Among them was Edward Piper and his mother, Martha Piper. They both testified that E. Ross, manager of the European Claim Agency, rented offices from them in New-York City, in 1890, and that they knew him well. They both said positively that the defendant at the bar was E. Poss S. P. Balmman, real estate agent was E. Ross, S. R. Rainman, real estate agent of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that in 1899 he rented was E. Ross. S. R. Rahman, feel estate of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified that in 1890 he rented an office to F. G. Howard, in Brooklyn; said the sign on his door was "European Claim Agency, F. G. Howard and E. Ross, managers." He recognized the defendant in front of him as the same man he knew there as F. G. Roward. John A. Murphy, letter carrier, of New-York, said he demivered mail for several months to E. Ross, manager of the European Claim Agency, on Stone-st.; also delivered letters to Howard in the same office. He identified the defendant as E. Ross. August Miller, a hat merchant, of New-York, testified that he knew the defendant before him as Harris, manager of the Dominion Employment Bureau. He had generate him three rooms on Eighth-ave. In 182, Gustave Fisher, hat clerk, of New-York City, testified that he knew defendant as Joseph Leger. Charles Handson, messenger of the American Embassy in London, was placed on the stand and identified the defendant, Dr. Frederick Howard, as William Lord Moore, whom he had visited in London in company with a Scotland Yard detective. Handson produced a contract signed by Moore, agreeing to leave England.

THE REV. J. W. PUTNAM'S APPEAL CONSIDERED. A meeting of the Southern New-York Baptist Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Association was need yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, to consider the appeal of the Rev. James W. Putnam from action of the Investigating Committee of the Baptist Tabernacle, of which he was assistant pastor and which has withdrawn from him the right hand

of fellowship.

Mr. Putnam had made grave charges against the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, the church's pastor, and the church had sustained the pastor. Sixty-eight churches were represented, each being entitled to send its pastor and two other delegates. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage presided, and the Rev. James A. Francis, of the Riverside Baptist Church. was secretary. The greatest secrecy was observed, the doors being guarded and admission being by card only. To a man who said he was a Baptist clergyman from Brooklyn, admission was refused as he could not produce the proper passport. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce and many of the leading clergymen of the denomination were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Potter was present for a short time only. Was present for a short time only. The session was a long one, and the greater part of the delegates took part in the debate. Mr. Putnam was present to plead his case. All that could nam was present to plead his case. All that could nam was present to plead his case. All that could nam was taken, but that a committee was appointed to consider the matter further.

THE SON OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DELA. MYSTERY ABOUT THE FATAL ENDING OF A HER ARRIVAL IN BRAZILIAN WATERS AN-

BODY OF A YOUNG MAN FOUND IN A DITCH NEAR THE PORT AT WHICH SHE IS KEPT A SECRET-SENHOR MENDONCA EXPLAINS RECENT NEWS FROM BRAZIL

Washington, Dec. 14.-Mr. Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, has been informed by his Government of the arrival of the Nictheroy or the coast of Brazil. She reached there Tuesday, and since then has been under the control of the Brazilian Navy Department. The America, se machinery was disabled on her way from New-York to the West Indies, he has also been informed, will leave the port where repairs are being made on Saturday or Sunday for Brazil. The Minister was not authorized to mention the port at which the Nictheroy had arrived or the West Indian port where the America is being repaired.

No mention has been made in any of the cable messages received by Mr. Mendonça of the beginning of hostilities in the harbor of Rio, as reported by Captain Picking to the Navy Department here. Respecting the report made by Captain Picking yesterday of the declaration of martial law at Pernambuco, Minister Mendonça said that it was not new; the fact had been published a fortnight ago, at the time of the arrest of a leading member of the insurgent party in that city upon the request of the Federal authorities at Rio, who had discovered

The dispatch from Lisbon published this morning announcing the arrival there of the British steamship Nile, from Pernambuco, was shown to the Minister, Mr. Mendonça said: "That whole dispatch is a series of remarkable statements the first place, the voyage of the Nile itself is the quickest on record between Pernambuco

In the first place, the voyage of the Nile iself is the quickest on record between Pernambuco and Lisbon by two days and fourteen hours, which, if true, is worthy of mention at least. In the next place, the officers of the Nile report that the insurgents have been greatly strengthened by the accession of Admiral da Gama and his friends. I have never been inclined to minimize the effect of Da Gama's declaration in favor of the insurgents, but that the officers of the Nile should have been able to describe the effect of his proclamation upon the country, when they had left the port a day for two before it was promulgated, shows that they are most remarkable men.

"The statements with reference to the steamer Parahyba in the Lisbon dispatch, and also in the dispatch from London," Mr. Mendonça said, "demonstrate to me that some of the news, at least, contained in the dispatches about Brazilian affairs originated with people who are not familiar with what they are writing about. There is a province in Brazil called Parahyba, or Parahiba, or, as it is generally written here. Parahyba, and there are versels named both after the province and the river. Day before yesterday it was announced that the French steamer Parahyba had been seized by Mello's forces. Yesterday the informatior was that the officers and crew of the gunbsat Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are informed that five of the officers of the Parahyba had joined Meilo's forces. To-day we are

EXCITEMENT IN PERNAMBUCO.

THE STEAMSHIP TURKISH PRINCE BRINGS NEWS OF STREET BRAWLS BETWEEN PRIXOTO'S

WILL PROTECT AMERICAN COMMERCE. THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY OF OTHER NATIONS-INSURGENTS MARCH-

ING ON 1210.

Dec. 14.-Thomas L. Thompson, the United States Minister to Brazil, announces that, whatever other nations may do, the United States will protect its commerce from all encroach-ments by the insurgent naval vessels. The action of other nations in withdrawing the protection formerly afforded to merchantmen by their naval

of other nations in withdrawing the protection formerly afforded to merchantmen by their naval vessels at this port is construed as an attempt coverily to aid the insurgents in their efforts to restore the monarchy.

The United Press correspondent has found no traces of many of the hardships which have been reported by persons in Rio since the insurgent freet anchored in the harbor. Provisions are abundant, the streets are kept clean, and order is maintained without any show of effort.

The Government has designated a new landing for the immehres of foreign warships, it is in the Sande district on the north side of the city, and near Morro do Gambon.

London, Pec. 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of the United Press obtained to-day a few additional facts as to the state of affairs in Brazil on December 5, when the steamer Nile sailed.

General Gomercin do Saraiva, the insurgent general, was reported then to be marching northward from Elo Grande do Sul with 5,000 men, whom he had gathered from the cattle ranches. His objective point is Rio Janeiro. He was expected to arrive in the neighborhood of the city about the middle of this month. Along the coast most persons thought that an important engagement would take place by December 15.

DA GAMA PROCLAIMED A TRAITOR. London, Dec. 14 .- A dispatch from Buenos Ayres

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Buffalo, Dec. 14.—State Controller-elect Roberts to-day announced the appointment of Colonel W. J. Morgan, ex-Collector of Customs at this Port, as Deputy Controller.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 14.—A flood, far more disastrous than that of May, 182, occurred here yesterday, it was occasioned by a break in the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and cellars on the north side were flooded to a depth of five feet. The damage to personal property will reach \$50,000.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—John Westgarth, the Lily Lake farmer who issued a circular calling for "10,000 armed and mounted" men to meet him on the lake front in this city Tuesday night, was yesterday adjudged insune at Geneva, Ill.

adjudged inside at Geneva, Ill.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 14.—C. J. Weiner, one of the receivers of the Iron Hall order, arrived here yesterday. He is desirous of sharing in the dividends declared by the receiver here, and has made a proposition to the latter by which he proposes to turn over the \$\text{till}_{1000}\$ of his possession, if allowed \$\text{51000}\$ for his services. The offer was promptly rejected.

Leadville, Col., Dec. 14.—The formal opening of the Ivanhoe Tunnel will occur next Sunday. It is on the Midland Railroad, twelve miles west of here, and is the third longest tunnel in the United States. It will do away with nine miles of the most dangerous part of the road over the Conti-nental Divide.

mental Divide.

Pittsburg, Dec. 14.—David Waulkerman, chief engineer of the Allegheny County Light Company, was instantly killed by an electric shock this morning. Another employe was severely burned and rendered unconscious at the same time, but will probably recover. Waulkerman inadvertently handled a dangerous piece of machinery.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 14.—At Jasper yesterday, on application of B. M. Long before the Register of Walker County, Judge F. A. Gamble was appointed receiver of the Cordova Coal Company, a corporation owning about 20,000 acres of valuable mineral lands and extensive ocal mines around Cordova.

M'KANE IN CONTEMPT.

FULL PENALTY VISITED ON HIM

JUDGE NEWTON AND THREE ELECTION INSPECTORS EQUALLY GUILTY.

JUDGE BARNARD SENTENCES ALL FIVE TO THIRTY DAYS' IMPRISONMENT AND TO WILL BE TAKEN.

The decision of Judge Barnard, adjudging John Y. McKane, Supervisor and Chief of Police of Gordon, was awakened by a noise coming from the town of Gravesend; Richard V. B. Newton, Justice of the Peace, and Election Inspectors Johnson, Crandall and Cropsey, of the same it hot, and soon discovered that the town, guilty of contempt of court in their actions on Election Day, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn. The full penalty of the law was imposed on them, and they each sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$250. This result of the legal proceedings, which took place last week, was hailed with delight by all lovers of law and order, all good citizens and the public generally in Brooklyn. Public sentiment was stirred to such a degree by the outrages and frauds on Election Day, and by the great mass-meeting held a few days thereafter, that it is regarded as an excellent sign that the chief offender, John Y. McKane, has been brought to justice, and that he will

He has found, in spite of his bold asser tion, when surrounded by his minions in Gravesend on Election Day, that "Injunctions don't elsewhere, and that Gravesend and Coney Island, despite his autocratic rule, are a part of the State of New-York. Although every possible legal device will be resorted to in order to prevent the execution of the sentence, it of Judge Barnard will be sustained by the higher courts, and that McKane and his associates will have to serve their terms in Raymond Street Jail.

TESTIMONY AGAINST M'KANE

The proceedings for contempt of the injunction which Judge Barnard issued the day before the election were begun against the five defendants found guilty, and Police Sergeant Murphy and Policeman No. 11. The 'wo last, named proved that they were not present when the service of against them were dismissed. A great mass of affidavits was presented at the hearing before Judge Barnard. The principal affiants for th prosecution were Colonel A. S. Bacon, E. M. Grout, W. J. Gaynor, E. S. Doubleday, Herbert S. Worthley, Peter Rosenback, the Rev. Robert J. Kent and Louis Stolber, and they deposed to substantially the same statements of fact.

As soon as the commitment under the decision order of the court, it becomes the duty of the a stay of proceedings pending an appeal. If the stay is secured the defendants will remain under \$2,000 ball, in which they have been held since their arrest for contempt, until the case is Judge Barnard retires from the bench, his place but as the latter has had some election proceedings in Gravesend before him he will probably not hear the appeal, and it will be decided by Judges Prait and Dykman. If the General Term of the Supreme Court affirms Judge Barnard's opinion, the case will then be carried to the Court

decision:

Gravesend, a town in Kings County, had in 1892 8,418 inhabitants, as shown by the State census of 1892. This population & ould call for a registered vote of about 1,600. This registry number agrees with the vote of the town substantially for years before the census was taken. In the fall of that year the vote of the town was returned at over 3,600. In the fall of 1893 the registry of voters arose to 6,216. The plaintiff, who was a candidate for an important office, to be voted for in the November election of 1893, applied to the inspectors of election for copies of the lists in each of the six districts of the town, which all voted in one building. The application was unsuccessful. The plaintiff applied to this court for its aid in compelling the production of the lists so that the plaintiff could copy them. The Court instructed the inspectors as to the right of the plaintiff to have copies of the lists, but that his right was no greater than the right of other citizens.

of the plaintiff to have copies of the lists, but that his right was no greater than the right of other citizens.

The inspectors were again applied to by persons acting for the plaintiff in sufficient numbers to copy the lists with due speed. If the lists were produced, the instruction of the Court was used by the inspectors to battle the plaintiff. Persons who were apparently employed in copying the lists refused to give them up, or to permit copies to be made simultaneously with these pretended copylists, for it is fully established that no real copy was being made. The lists were not posted. The inspectors could not be found. The combination to prevent the publicity of the lists included the entire body of the histories of election. The defendants have made an issue as to the conduct of the plaintiff's copylist. The issue is of no importance under the view of the case presented to the plaintiff. He did not, he could not, get the lists. His agents say they asked for them in a civil and becoming manner. The defendants say that the request was made rudely and without that self-control which should prevail among persons transacting business together. The given, whether the request was made rudely of politicity. The plaintiff's case, thus made, shows that a registry of the voters of the town was made which instified the inference of fraud; which did more, it proved it. The law providing for a registry designed a minority representative in the Board of Inspectors. It called for publicity of the lists.

APPEAL TO THE COURT.

APPEAL TO THE COURT.

By reason of the unfalthfulness of the whole Board of Registry, the security to the candidate entirely failed. Neither the names of this fraudulent registry nor the places of residence of the voters could be obtained, and election boards made up of these inspectors would be no protection to the minority candidate. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs applied to this court for its abi. The

OVERWHELMING PROOF AGAINST M'KANE. It was not within the power of the defendant to question the propriety of the injunction order; if the court had jurisdiction of the subject its order must be obeyed. (The People ex rel. vs. Van Buren, 136 N. Y., 252.) Was the order disobeyed, and by whom? Here the proof is overwhelming in favor of the disobedience of Mr. McKare. He was the Chief of Police of the town. He met the carriage in which Mr. A. S. Bacon and others were carried

Continued on Fourth Page.

"IDLESSE" IN RUINS.

COLONEL S. V. R. CRUGER'S COUNTRY HOUSE DESTROYED.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, JEWELRY, FURNITURE AND MANUSCRIPTS LOST-" JULIEN GOR-DON'S" FIGHT WITH THE FLAMES.

The handsome country home of Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, at Bayville, L. I., four miles from Locust Valley, was totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour Mrs. Cruger, known to the literary world as Julien near the desk she was surprised to find She ran to the bedroom occupied by her hus-He dressed himself hastily, summoned his but ler and coachman, and sent them to the quarters

onded quickly and began fighting the flames. Axes were procured and Colonel Cruger and his assistants began chopping holes in the floor so that water could be thrown upon the flames. By this time the room was so filled with smoke that Colonel and Mrs. Cruger were forced to stop into print, and there was general confidence fighting the fire for fear of being overcome. The smoke so affected the Colonel, in fact, that he had in his promised message to-day. No message to be assisted from the room by the servants. came from the White House, however, and the He revived, however, shortly afterward. He then be placed behind prison hars for his flagrant tried to telephone the fire department at Glen Cove but the telephone falled to work.

As soon as Colonel and Mrs. Cruger saw that they could not save their home they hastened to instructions to Minister Willis are not likely, the lower floor and tried to save some of the valuable paintings and furniture. Mrs. Cruger succeeded in carrying out, with the assistance of the farmhands the dining-room furniture and some pictures. The rest of the furniture was lost.

Cruger lost all of their clothing, and had to borrow garments from their servants. Many valuable pieces of art, bric-a-brac, laces, furs, and jewelry were also lost. Colonel Cruger succeeded in saving his watch and pocketbook. Cruger also lost a number of manuscripts a collection of autograph letters. Among manuscripts destroyed was a new article

which she had just complete the Italian.

The loss is estimated at \$75,990, of which \$30,000 is covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was caused by a spark from a grate fire. Colonel Cruger's place was known as Idlesse. The house, which stood in the centre of a sixty-acre plot of ground, was one of the finest on Long Island. It had a frontage of 200 feet.

EUFFALO THEATRES BURNED.

PROPERTY VALUED AT \$1,500,000 DESTROYED AS THE RESULT OF A NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Buffalo, Dec. 14.-The block at Clinton and Main sts., extending back to Washington-st., known as the Arcade, was destroyed by fire this morning, and Robinson's Musee Theatre and Shea's concert hall are in fuins. At 7 o'clock people in the neighborhood heard a muffled explosion. The scrubwoman in charge of the morning work about the building had just arrived and had begun her work. When the explosion came she rushed through the corridors crying "Fire," and the night watchman roused those who occupied apartments in the building. All the inmates escaped, though the flames spread with great rapidity.

It was evident from the first that it was hopeless to think of saving the Arcade Building, and especial attention was directed to checking the progress of the fire toward Eagle-st. The ome before the General Term in February. As flames had penetrated the building of Faxon, Williams & Faxon, wholesale grocers, and the fate of J. N. Adam's big drygoods store was only held in question by the heavy fire wall on the north or fire side. With streams from the west, north and east sides of the Arcade Building, however, the firemen kept the flames well in hand, and it soon became apparent that the blaze had done its worst in licking up two blocks—the immense Arcade and the Faxon,

blocks—the immense Arcade and the Faxon,
Williams & Faxon block.
There were several narrow escapes. Manager
Franklin, of the Musee Theatre, roomed on the
third floor, and was not awakened until the

Several women were rescued from windows by the firemen on ladders.

Among those who will suffer by the fire are: Shea & Eberhardt, M. S. Robinson, Buffalo Clothing Cleaning Co., T. C. Tanke, jeweler and optician; Theabaud & Co., dyers; Harvey & Co., spirit merchants; Felthausen & Co., plumbers; J. Neuman, photographer; S. Levin, cigars; D. Levin, ciothier; Misfit Clothing Co., Otto Ulbrich, stationer; Faxen, Williams & Faxon, grocers; the Republican General Committee, the Five Cent Store Co., and a number of occupants of the offices and tenants of the living apartments.

The fire was caused by an explosion of natural gas under the boilers, which lay nearly in the

gas under the boilers, which lay nearly in the centre of the Arcade building. Had it occurred when the theatre and concert hall were running the loss of life would have been feightful

oss of life would have been frightful C. Shea, proprietor when the theatre and concert hall were running the loss of life would have been frightful.

M. C. Shea, proprietor of the concert hall, estimates his loss at \$80,000 with only \$10,000 insurance. Mr. Robinson, proprietor of the Musée Theatre, thinks his loss will not be far from \$100,000. Faxon, Williams & Faxon's store is a total loss, together with the contents. The Uniding was valued at \$200,000. The firm did a general grocery business, and carried a very large stock of groceries, liquors, cigars, etc. Only yesterday they purchased another large grocery store farther up Main-st, and from there they will continue to do business. They were insured for about \$85,000, and the loss on their goods will exceed that amount, the stock being valued at \$100,000. James Mooney estimates his loss on the Arcade building at \$200,000, with about \$80,000 insurance. T. C. Tanke valued his jewelry stock at \$80,000, but his loss cannot be estimated until the safes containing the most valuable goods are found and opened; his insurance is \$16,000. Frank Harvey, liquor dealer, carried \$75,000 worth of stock, about half insured. The latest estimate of the total loss places it at about \$1,500,000. about half insured, The lates (1,500,000).

The livery and sale stables of Eart Lobse, at No. 89 Baynes st., were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Twenty-nine horses perished in the flames.

TROY'S OVERWORKED FIRE DEPARTMENT Tray, Dec. 14.—This city is suffering from frequent fires, and great uneasiness prevails. Before the firemen had time to recuperate from their labors at the Frear confingration, an alarm was sent in from Box No. 54, caused by the discovery of a fire in the ceilar of the Third-st, store of the A. M. Church Drygoods Co. The loss will not exceed \$2,000; insured. Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon two alarms rang out from Box No. 43. a fire having been discovered in the top story of the annex to the J. M. Warren & Co. hardware store at Broadway and River-st. It was in this building that the valuable goods from the Frear store had been placed as a precautionary measure, but none of them were on the floor where the dire started, and they were again removed. The loss will be very beavy, but is covered by insurance. Soon after the Warren fire broke out it was reported that another had been discovered in the Earl & Wilson collar factory, and apparatus was sent to the scere, only to discover that there was no fire, and that the rumor was the result of a panic among the employes of Tim. Wallerstein & Co's coilar factory. About 5 o'ciock a lamp exploded in Delia Toohey's millinery store in Kingst. The place was gutted, and Mrs. Toohey was rescued with difficulty.

The Warren fire was still burning at midnight, but is nearly out. A member of the firm says the loss will be over \$60,000. Firemen have suffered intensely from the weather. a fire having been discovered in the top story

DECLINE AND FALL OF A RAILROAD MAGNATE. Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The arrest of Colonel George J. Rice, in Chattanooga, charged with forgery, has brought to light a startling history of systematic swindling, extending over four months. The names of at least ten wealthy and prominent citizens of Chattanooga have been forged to notes in various amounts, aggregating over \$2.500. The signatures in each instance were remarkably well counterfeited, and the paper was disposed of by the forger at a liberal discount to a money broker. Rice alleged that these notes were given by the makers in payment of insurance policies to a company represented by him. He was at one time contracting freight agent for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. He came originally from New-York, and is said to have been at one time president of a railroad terminating at Elmira. Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14.-The arrest of Colonel

NO REPLY YET TO CONGRESS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HAWAII MESSAGE DELAYED.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT ANSWERED THE

CALL FOR INFORMATION. HE MAY SHOW HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE SENATE BY SENDING THE PAPERS TO THE HOUSE

FIRST-THE ADMINISTRATION BELIEVED TO BE PREPARING TO " CRAWFISH." INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 14.-Although more than eek has passed since the Senate adopted Mr. Hoar's resolution requesting the President to given to American Ministers in Hawaii since 1881, together with the diplomatic correst ence during that period affecting the Hawalian Islands, no response has yet been made by the when the President and Secretary Gresham will see fit to throw the light which the Senate asks upon some recent incidents in Hawaiian diplomacy. It was expected that seven days would be time enough to get the information asked for about the Capitol that Mr. Cleveland would send Senate, thinking it useless to sit waiting for the clined to suppress indefinitely, adjourned in weariness until Monday next. The long-delayed therefore, to be made public for several days to tempt for the Senate, should choose to send the desired information to-morrow or Saturday to the House of Representatives, while the "deliberative branch," which made the first request for the instructions, had closed its doors for a three-days' recess.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT UPHOLD HIM. It is expected, however, that the President is anxious to keep Mr. Willis's instructions secret as long as possible, in the hope of somehow diverting attention from their assailable character by a forced construction of them in the light of the wholly unexpected turn taken by occurrences in Hawaii since the original orders were given. The debate in the Senate on the Hawalian question has shown conclusively that the original Cleveland policy of restoration, whether by persuasion or force, would be utterly repudi-Senators, and this disclosure has undoubtedly forced the Administration into some scheme of modified construction which will be sought to be put upon the orders alluded to in the President's

message as given for the restoration "within

Constitutional limitations" of the status quo in

Honolulu. Mr. Vest's significant assertion yesterday that the President, in attempting to put the Queen upon the throne by force, would clearly commit an act of war, can scarcely be explained on any other ground than that the Administration has decided to "crawfish" on its policy of "righting" Queen Lilluokalani's "wrongs," and will endeavor to disclaim, so far as it plausibly can, the restoration programme which only two weeks ago was loudly proclaimed as an urgent moral duty and this Government's "only honora To presume otherwise would trans form Mr. Vest from a champion and defender of the Administration in its present desperate plight into a critic as severe and radical as Mr. Hoar or Mr. Frye; for the Missouri Senator, in advocating a policy of absolute non-interference and a withdrawal of all support, moral or material, from Liliuokalani's cause, occupied ground as antipodal to that taken in Secretary Gresham's memorandum as any possible Republican critic of the Administration's original Outwoit programme can take

Quixotic programme can take IT MAY SHOW A CHANGE OF OPINION. It will surprise no one, accordingly, if the mes sage when it comes shows an attempted reversal of opinion on the moral duty of "cuckoo" defenders of the President to a sudden change of note, and create a new and extensive market for letters of gratitude on which the patent taken out the other day by Mr. Mils will be quite useless and out of date. Such at least is Senatorial opinion, which is quick at all times to snuff the beginnings of any Presidential doublings or contemplated changes of base.

IMPORTANT PAPERS MISSING.

A SUPPOSED DISPATCH FROM MR. BLAINE NOT ON THE FILES.

THE SECRETARY'S ANSWER TO MR. STEVENS'S REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS CAN-

NOT BE FOUND. Washington, Dec. 14.-No Hawaiian news in now expected before Monday next, unless perhaps something may come by the Australia on Saturday. The White House and the Execu tive Department are looked to to furnish the next batch of interesting information on the subject. Both houses of Congress having called on the President to communicate to them the instructions given to Minister Willis and Commissioner Blount, it is unofficially announced that the formal reply is all ready for transmittal. But the statement is also made that it was not deemed compatible with the public interests to give publicity to these official documents in time to have an unauthorized synopsis of their contents telegraphed to San Francisco and so conveyed to Honolulu by the steamer Alameda, which was to have sailed from that port for the Hawaiian Islands to-day, but has

been delayed until to-morrow. Another reason which has been assigned for the delay in transmitting the correspondence has attracted much attention in Congress. It is asserted that certain official dispatches, assumed to have been written by Secretary Blaine in response to a most significant dispatch from Minister Stevens, dated March 8, 1892, are missing from the records. The letter of Mr. Stevens, the answer to which apparently never came, is important in the light of subsequent occurrences. It was not included in the published volume of "Foreign Relations" for 1892 sent to Congress. A noticeable fact is that many important State papers relating to Hawaii are now for the first time taken from the secret archives of the Division of Rolls and Indexes in the State Department Library. This letter from Mr. Stevens reads as follows:

MR. STEVENS'S LETTER.

United States Legation, Honolulu, March 8, 1892. Sir: In view of possible contingencies in these islands, I ask for the instructions of the Depart-ment of State on the following, viz:

ment of State on the following, viz:

If the Government here should be surprised and overturned by an orderly and peacetul revolutionary movement, largely of native Hawailans, and a provisional or republican government organized and procelaimed, would the United States Minister and naval commander here be justified in responding affirmatively to the call of the members of the removed Government to restore them to power or replace them in possession of the Government buildings? Or should the United States Minister and naval commander confine themselves exclusively to the preservation of American property, the protection of American citizens and the prevention of anarchy? Should a revolutionary attempt of the character indicated be made, there are strong reasons to presume that it would begin with the seizure of the police station, with its arms and ammunition, and, this accomplished, the royal palace and the Government building, containing the Cabinet offices and archives, would very soon be captured, the latter building being about one-third of a mile from the police station. In such contingencies would it be justifiable to use the United States forces here to restore the Government buildings to the possession of the